THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SANDS & NEILSON—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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☞This publication is the *successor* of the late AMERICAN FARMER, and is published at the office, at the *N. E.* corner of *Market and Charles streets*, at FIVE DOLLARS *per annum*, payable in advance. All subscribers who pay in advance, will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kinds of seeds, which will be delivered, or sent, to their order.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, JAN. 10, 1837.

We were presented some days since by Mr. Thomas Whitmarsh, of Scituate, Massachusetts, with a skein of sewing silk, manufactured by him, which for briliancy of lustre, beauty of color, fineness and evenness of twist, was equal to any imported silk we ever saw. Indeed, we do not think that a more beautiful article could be fabricated in any country.

While on this subject it may be well to acknowledge the receipt of a skein of sewing silk made by a lady of Alabama, and which, though it cannot compare with the beautiful article from Scituate, is as a first experiment a highly flattering testimony of its fair maker's skill, and we sincerely hope that her excellent example may find its way to the favor of every homestead and cottage in our land.

Mr. *George Beltzhoover*, of our city, weighed a few days since a calf raised by him which was got by his half Durham and Devon bull out of a 7-8 Durham cow. The calf is only three months old and weighed 337lbs. This is indeed, a most extraordinary young animal, and will, if pushed forward in its growth, make a noble creature. Mr. Beltzhoover also weighed the mother of this fine calf and found her weight on the hoof 1500 pounds.

THE FARMING INTERESTS, AND THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

As this is the period when our respective state legislatures are generally in session, the occasion seems peculiarly proper to call the attention of those bodies to the propriety of adopting in each of the several states a law for the promotion of the interests of the agricultural community. The gross sum coming into the state treasuries, collectively, is about forty-six millions of dollars, which will give to each member of the confederacy a very handsome addition to their respective revenues—and as this surplus has been in a very great degree collected from the agriculturists of the country, they being the largest portion of the consumers—it is but proper that the state governments in appropriating it to objects of state use, should recollect that the worthy class of society we have alluded to, should not be overlooked. In the old states, this is more especially proper, because from the condition of the lands in many portions of them—worn-out by a long-continued course of exhausting cropping as they are—their proprietors need some stimulus to animate and encourage them to adopt a different and meliorating system of husbandry.

We may possibly be met in the onset by the question :—Shall government be called upon to pay men for attending to their own interests?—but to this question we have a ready answer. We wish no such thing : what we desire is this. We want the several states to lay the ground-work of state agricultural prosperity : we want them to grant such annual appropriations, from the funds which will be coming into their respective coffers from the surplus revenue, as will be sufficient, to establish in each state :—

1*st*. A *pattern farm*, at which there should be employed a good practical farmer, sufficiently enlightened to avail himself of all the new lights and improvements in husbandry.

At which experiments should be made of the relative value of the various kinds of manure ; of the quantity proper to be used ; of the respective durability of each kind ; and the peculiar adaptation of each to particular soils.

Experiments should also be made of the several kinds of farming implements, and the relative degrees of their usefulness tested.

Experiments should be made in the feeding of stock, so as to establish, upon *data* to be relied on, the cheapest and most economical method of feeding, whether regard be had to beasts of burthen, to the fattening of animals, or to the productions of the dairy.

On this pattern farm, there should be established Mulberry and Sugar Beet plantations. These should be conducted on scales sufficiently large to test the practicability not only of each culture, but of the making of *silk* from the cocoons, and *sugar* from the beets.

Both these branches of husbandry are, in our estimation, of deep concern to the country, whether we consider them with regard to profit, or to their moral and physical influences upon the country. It is known that, owing to a long course of impoverishing culture, a very large portion of the land in the old states is in that condition of utter poverty as almost to deny to the husbandman even the *hope* of remuneration. To bring such land into a state of fertility, it is equally well known, will require the expenditure of much means and the pursuit for some years of a judicious system of rotation of crops, if the ordinary objects of culture are adhered to. But by devoting a portion of each farm to the Mulberry culture, to that amount will the agriculturist be relieved from all expense for improving the soil, as it is a well established fact, that the poorest lands in Italy and France yield the best and most beautiful silk, its elasticity and lustre being infinitely superior to that which grows in rich ground. Here then is an object of the very first moment to the country at large, and more especially to those whose misfortune it may be to be the owners of worn out land, because every acre of the poorest soil, which may be appropriated to the mulberry culture, will be found, after the fourth year, to yield more clear profit than four times its quantity of the most fertile land which may be cultivated in the ordinary branches of husbandry now pursued. Indeed, we have satisfied ourself, after a full and candid investigation of the subject, that above five hundred dollars of nett profit, per year, may be realized from an acre in the mulberry culture, if the business be pursued with intelligence and energy. If this profit be so large, it may be asked, Why do not agriculturists adopt it at once? Why should they need any stronger stimulus than their interest? To the first question we answer, that many of our most intelligent and enterprising farmers are entering into it; and to the second, it may be replied, that when men become saddled through a long course

of years to any particular habits, or modes of doing business, it is a difficult task to throw either aside. Besides, it is equally difficult to get those who for half a century have been reaping from six to twenty dollars an acre, to adopt the belief that above five hundred dollars can be realized from the same quantity of ground. But if *practical results* be present, to illustrate the truth of the assertion, then, indeed, would they prove perverse, if they did not make the effort to improve their condition. Reasoning thus, our mind comes to the conclusion, that as the wealth of every state consists in the aggregate of the individual wealth of its citizens—that as its honor, fame and renown are the offsprings of the physical, moral and intellectual capabilities of her people—we say we come to the conclusion, that it is the business of a state to foster and protect all such branches of industry as promise to advance the prosperity and welfare of its citizens, and when so important a one as that which we now advocate can be promoted at so inconsiderable a cost, we say that the duty of extending protection becomes imperiously necessary and proper. Let us suppose, for instance, that at this pattern-farm ten acres only should be set apart for the mulberry culture; these ten acres alone, after four years, would yield the state a very handsome interest for the whole outlay, besides demonstrating to the satisfaction of all, the practicability and profitableness of this department of agricultural industry, and the same quantity of land appropriated to the *Sugar Beet* culture would be sufficient to test its advantages.

2*dly*. There should be established in some central location in each state an *Agricultural* school—say that it shall be attached to the pattern farm, and form a part of it. At this school a course of lectures should be delivered, in which the application of chemistry to the purposes of agriculture should be shewn; the principles of agricultural science generally should be taught and enforced. Each county should be entitled to send a given number of scholars to the school and farm, who, as a consideration for the advantages derived at the institution, at the intervals when they were not attending to their duties at the lectures, should perform the work on the farm,—forming then, as they would, the laboring force of the institution, they would derive both practical and theoretical knowledge, and thus become acquainted with every part of the duties of an agriculturist, and be enabled when they returned to their respective homes to prosecute their labors with enlightened economy. From the best calculations we have been enabled to make, we believe that if the mulberry plantation should be increased to 30 or 40 acres, it would, after the interval named, more than support the whole establishment. How incalculable would be the advantages to be derived from an institution of the kind, placed in the centre of a state, sending forth its hundreds of youth every year to all parts, well skilled in all the knowledge, embued in the science of, and possessing a practical acquaintance with, every branch of the business of the husbandman.

3*dly*. The states should, severally, annually appropriate a sufficient amount of money to be expended under the direction of a General Agricultural State Society, in premiums, embracing those objects thought best calculated to advance the interests of agriculture. Such an appropriation would eminently tend to urge the husbandman onward in the course of improvement, and while, from the smallness of the sums requisite for this purpose, they would not be felt as burthens upon the state treasuries, it would add to the wealth of the several states; for there is no greater truth, than that every improvement made in the capabilities of a soil to produce, increases the aggregate wealth of states.

An appropriation for similar purposes should be made to each county, with a view of organizing County Agricultural Societies, who should form component parts of the General State Society. With the details of those Societies it is not our purpose to meddle; but would urge the propriety of their being established, from a consciousness that the interests of agriculture, the good of the country, and individual welfare, would be promoted thereby. If we cast our eyes to the Eastward, where almost every county has its *association*, its *fair*, or each its *exhibition*—where the farmers from all parts of each county meet together, become acquainted with each other, exchange their views, impart and receive information—if we look there, and see the influence which similar institutions have exerted, we cannot for a moment doubt the utility of this branch of our recommendation.

In Massachusetts, the legislature with a view of encouraging the formation of Agricultural Societies, have passed a law which authorises the treasurer to advance to such societies, a sum equal in amount to what may be raised by the individual contributions of their members. This munificence of the state has already exercised a most wholesome and salutary effect throughout all parts of the state. Let us suppose that similar appropriations were to be made in each of the other states of the union,—would not the same benefits arise? Would not a spirit of improvement be infused into every section of our country? Most certainly such would be the effect of the paternal care we desire to see extended to the great community of American Agriculturists.

Before we conclude we would remark, that we have no selfish or contracted views to be answered in what we recommend, and while we make these suggestions with a view of benefitting agriculturists, we should be happy to see liberal appropriations made for the purposes of *General Education*, and objects of *internal improvement;* for we hold it that, without the blessings of education are diffused through our land, liberty itself will have but an indifferent tenure on which to rest its hopes for perpetuity,—and while we would cheerfully lend our aid in the building up of a system which should carry the school-master into every neighborhood, we are equally desirous of furthering the construction and completion of rail roads and canals, believing that every dollar thus judiciously laid out, adds to the individual and public wealth of a state.

For the "Farmer and Gardener."

AN ESTIMATE OF THE COST AND PROFIT OF A GAMA GRASS LOT.

Mr. Roberts:—Having on a former occasion presented you for publication a few practical remarks on the Gama Grass, the results of my continued experiments since, have been so satisfactory that I cannot forbear offering you again something on the same subject, headed as above. But before making my *estimate*, I beg leave to again relate my manner of planting the sets, and my experiments till the present time.

The ground I previously prepare as carefully as for any grain or hoed crop; and, if necessary, *make rich*. The surface being level, I run opening furrows, of moderate size, two feet apart. I then, with a short handled hoe in one hand, receive single plants with the other hand from a child or small boy, carrying them in a basket, and insert each plant about a foot and a half forward of another. I insert as follows:—The longest roots of any plant are laid in the furrow towards me, as I progress, and are covered, as well as a part of the perpendicular stem held in my hand, by drawing dirt with the hoe. I press this covering of the roots with my foot as I advance.

A part of my lot of 3-4 of an acre was planted last spring a year. Of the balance, some this time a year, and the rest last spring. The first planted season before last, was worked with the cultivator and hoe three times. The growth was very luxuriant, but chiefly remarkable for spreading or stooling out. The outer blades of the spreading tussocks grew so horizontally as to induce a fear that the grass would never all grow

erect enough to be easily mowed; but such fear was agreeably disappointed the past season. An erect and dense set of blades, five and six feet high was presented; while the stems bearing seed were much higher. As my object was to obtain seed, (deeming the seed of the second year's growth preferable,) I cut a few times only a small part of this. My cattle showed a remarkable fondness for the product in a green state. The rapidity of growing up or renewing itself, fully answered expectation. The sets of this part of my lot are planted three feet apart on each way, and have now nearly taken possession of the ground so as to exclude the growth of every thing else.

The hoe was used some last spring and early part of the summer among the plants, to eradicate what weeds and other grass appeared. But I calculate in the coming season, it will need little or nothing of this labor. The other part of my lot, planted the distance first named, will doubtless require (and it has had so far) the same treatment; and it promises to produce the same results, unless it be excepted that, planted *nearer*, it will in *less* time, take complete possession of the ground. I have seen it recommeded by some to part the sets one foot and a half each way, instead of two feet or any other distance. I prefer two feet drills, because I consider the cultivation easier this width than nearer, and the cost of the sets (eventually to cover the ground at almost any distance) being less. At two feet distance each way, (rejecting fractions) 10,890 sets are required for an acre. At two feet by one and a half 14.520 are necessary; and at one and a half feet each way, 19,360. The cost of sets vary at different places or parts of our country. By an advertisement in the 'Ohio Farmer" I noticed they sold in Ohio at five dollars per hundred. But in making our estimate we will take the price stated in Mr. Robert Sinclair, Jr.'s catalogue, viz: two dollars per hundred. The cost of land, labor, manure and the like are very different in various places. But we will assume the items of cultivation according to the information we possess; and so far as they differ in any given place the differences of result can easily be estimated.

The quantity of ground we assume for cultivation is an acre. The cost and profit of a half or quarter is an easy deduction. As the greatest excellency of this grass is that of a lot for soiling or hay, near a farm yard, some such lot as the last named quality is very suitable for any one to begin with. The beginning can be made by sowing seed, and afterwards taking sets from the tussocks, or by procuring the roots; while the latter method, besides less trouble, is the gain of advance at least a year.

Say then an acre set apart for a Gama Grass lot, is worth, or *made worth by manuring*,	$60 00
Cost of putting it in good tilth by ploughing, &c.,	5 00
At two feet by one and a half, or 14,520 plants at $2 per hundred,	290 40
A man and a boy two days transplanting, at $2 per day,	4 00
Three times cultivated, at $2 a time the first season,	6 00
	$365 40

Interest on this sum, or on $365 40 for a year at 6 per cent,		21 92
Cost first year, or *cost*,		387 32

In making this estimate of the cost at the termination of the first season I omit any item of product, although it is often considerable, or as much as would arise from the ground set in any other kind of grass. Indeed, it may be observed that the products, with no untoward circumstances in its cultivation, may be considered a year ahead of my calculation; that is, five tons the first year and so on.

But to proceed with the estimate; say the second year, the acre yields 5 tons of hay, at $20 per ton,		$100 00
Cost of two hoeings, say	$2 00	
Cost of cutting and airing the hay, or of feeding the green grass to cattle, at $2 per ton,	10 00	
Interest again, say same,	21 92	
	33 92	$33 92
Clear profit the second year,		$66 08
The third year yield, say 20 tons, at $20 per ton,		$400 00
Cost of securing advantages of same,	$40 00	
Cost of 10 loads of good compost manure, applied as a surface dressing,	10 00	
Interest on original outlay,	21 62	
	71 92	$71 92
Clear profit the third year,		$328 08
The fourth year yield, say 30 tons, which at $20 per ton is,		$600 00
Cost of securing advantages of same,	$60 00	
Cost of manuring and scarrifying with a drag harrow,	20 00	
Say interest again,	20 00	
	100 00	$100 00
Clear,		$500 00

The last year named may be considered a sample of succeeding ones. For although under the best soil, climate and management, 60 tons per acre have been yielded; which according to the estimate just made would be $1,000 clear annual gain per acre; yet this yield is extraordinary; and the half is the safer calculation—As 100 bushels or more of corn per acre have often been produced; yet 50 is the better calculation not to endanger disappointment in efforts for a great yield.

An observation or two more before I close. Although this plant is very hardy and will grow after almost any keeping or exposure, yet it is advisable to plant early in the spring, rather than in the fall. Some few I planted fall a year, were killed by the uncommonly severe winter. But after taking sufficient root I find no severity of weather will destroy it. Having carefully observed this extraordinary grass in its natural growth, as well as under cultivation, I venture the remark that it is not suitable for a *wet* soil. Although fond of spontaneous growth in what we here call *low grounds*, yet I have always found it on *ditch banks*, or on spots *comparatively dry*. I know a gentleman in this state who procured a large number of sets and transplanted them in a wet or marshy place—they came to *nothing*; and he forthwith made an unfavorble report of the cultivation of the Gama Grass, as some did a number of years since, in the state of Virginia, respecting the effects of calcareous manure. They put large quantities of marl on their poorest gullied spots of ground, which like a man ready to perish by starvation, and glutted by a full meal, was deprived, for a season, of all apparent life or fertility. They consequently declared calcareous manure *worse* than *nothing*.

In short, whatever may be said by those disposed to be *ultras* in almost all matters of peculiar interest, and who, by a re-action peculiar to their minds, are apt to *denounce* as *unjustly* as they may have *extolled extravagantly*; or however disappointed any may have been who expected to *reap* where they had never *sown*, or who expected very large and continued products of this grass without the necessary cost and pains taking; it is conceded by all, in the middle, southern, or western states, who have experimented sufficiently, or long enough to test its merits, by proper management the yield of Gama Grass is *enormous*, far beyond that of any other grass; and that its qualities for soiling or hay when cut or cured in the right time or manner, rank it as a first rate provender for horses or cattle.

As far as I can learn, this grass is gaining friends constantly in all the aforesaid parts of our country.

A very intelligent gentleman of my acquaintance resident in Alabama, whom I met with lately, while on a visit to this state, informed me that a relation of his, a judge Murphy, living near him, had had *thirty acres* cultivated with the Gama Grass, and so satisfactory was the result as to pasturage and other purposes, that his neighbors were induced to enter largely into its culture.

Not long since I saw a flourishing Gama Grass patch at the residence of the Hon. Willis Alston, a late member of Congress from this district, but who on account of advanced age has retired from public life.

He is acknowledged by all to be a very judicious, enterprising farmer. On inquiry from him I was informed that according to his experiments the growth and use of this grass had fully answered the high expectations he had been led to entertain of its excellencies. I have introduced the more evidence as to the great superiority of this grass, because the result of my estimate, or $500 clear gain from an acre, after four years culture, may appear surprising to some not fully apprized of its worth; and permit me to add, because I have lately noticed in agricultural periodicals, sentiments or insinuations tending to discourage the spirit of improvement in some branches of agriculture. Now it is not surprising that there should be *ignorant croakers* (as they may be called) who, opposed to all the improvements they rank under "*book farming*," plausibly argue to let "*good enough*" alone; like the man going

to mill with a stone in one end of his bag, across his horse, to balance the corn in the other; alledging that his father did well under that practice, and that he might do the same. But it is unexpected to me that apparently well informed intelligent men should directly or indirectly endeavour to discourage any important item of American culture. For instance, that any should insinuate, (as a late anonymous writer in the "Farmer and Gardener,") that 200 gallons only of wine could be calculated on as the produce of an acre in America under the grape culture, and that too, in the face of undoubted evidence that 300 a 1000 or more, had often been produced. On some future occasion I may pursue this subject or offer you some comments on such pieces. But to return from this digression, and to conclude, I would observe, that I am sanguine in the belief, from all the information I can obtain, as well as from my own experiments, and that of others I have witnessed, that the culture of the Goma Grass will disappoint no reasonable expectation of the most profitable return for cost and labour.

Yours, &c. with due respect,

SYDNEY WELLER.

Brinkleyville, Halifax Co. N. C.
Dec. 20, 1836.

OBSERVATIONS

RELATING TO THE PLANTING, MANAGEMENT, AND CULTURE OF FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS.

Having been frequently applied to by persons about to procure trees and plants from the Nursery, for instruction how to plant and manage them, and this happening often at a time when the pressure of business rendered it very inconvenient to give the information required; and as the success of planting trees depend much upon the treatment they receive after they leave the nursery till they have passed over the first summer,—I offer the following observations for the use of those who are about to plant, and have not had as much experience as myself:—

SEASON OF PLANTING.

The delight peculiarly attached to spring in the conduct and management of our rural concerns, may be supposed naturally to have a strong influence in governing the mind of many, in making choice of the vernal season, it having become the season the most generally adopted for engaging in this interesting branch of improvement, while it is sufficiently evident, that the weight of experience will be found in favor of planting in the fall, especially in those parts of the country subject to severe droughts; as trees planted in autumn are less liable to suffer from this cause, than if planted in the spring.

When we consider how very short our spring is, we ought to plant our large trees and large shrubs in the fall, and open weather in winter; for the necessary vegetable and flower gardening, transplanting flowers, herbs, and other small articles, first would be in danger of being thrown out of ground, if transplanted in the fall, by frost, will be as much as most people will be able to accomplish during our short spring. On this subject there is much truth in an assertion of that shrewd scientific writer, Wm. Cobbett, whose I think he says in some of his writings, "a person in America would hardly think of there being any spring, the winter being so soon succeeded by summer heat." Our autumns are mild and so pleasant as to be the admiration of most European visitors, affording us the opportunity of planting from the 15th of October to hard frost, which seldom interrupts transplanting in this latitude before the fifteenth of December. But if other business should interrupt fall planting, large trees and shrubs may very safely be planted in the spring from 1st of March (sometimes earlier) to the fifteenth of April, and many small matters, and all the evergreen plants much later in the spring, it being much the best season to plant those last.

ARRIVAL OF THE TREES AT THE PLACE OF THEIR DESTINATION.

Immediately on the receipt of the trees from the Nursery, have the bundles carefully opened, and have a trench dug deep enough to receive the roots below the surface in a compact manner, with the bodies of the trees in a slanting position, then fill in some fine mould on and among the roots of the trees, and water them, both roots and mould, till all is very moist, and cover all up till preparation is made for planting, which ought to be done before the trees arrive—another excellent way to preserve trees is to plunge the bundles of trees, especially the roots, into water, where they will keep safely for a long time.

METHOD OF PLANTING.

The holes for planting should be dug at least two and a half feet diameter, and about two spits or eighteen inches deep, casting around the lower spade-full, and using only the top one for planting the trees, which, if insufficient, use the surrounding top soil, or other equally good or better, brought from elsewhere for the purpose: mixing any sort of manure when planting is considered injurious, but may be usefully applied around the trees as a top-dressing. Before planting, trim off the bruised parts of roots, and trim the tops of trees freely, leaving them as light as possible, preserving merely the form of a head; shortening the branches, especially the leading shoot, is considered injurious.

Before the trees are set in the holes, shovel in some good mould, in order that the tree may not be planted more than two inches deeper than they stood in the nursery, and spread the roots of the trees equally around on the said mould; in filling up the hole, care should be taken to make the earth fine, in order that it may run in among the roots of the tree, which may be promoted by gently shaking the tree as it is thrown in—water the roots well, then fill the hole up level with the surrounding ground; drive in a strong stake on the north-west side, and fasten the tree to it by a band of damp straw, passing it several times between and around the tree and stake, so as to keep it steady and prevent the wind from chafing it; in dry weather, during the first summer, the trees ought to be watered occasionally—once a week will be sufficient if done plentifully, so as effectually to wet the whole space occupied by the roots; some half rotten litter spread around the tree during the summer, would be useful in preventing the rays of the sun and the wind from dissipating the moisture—but it should be removed in the fall, as it might be a harbor for mice, during the winter, who would be apt to injure the trees by feeding on the bark and roots.

ROBT. SINCLAIR.

[To be continued.]

[From the Western Farmer.]

ON TRANSPLANTING.

There is no operation more important to the agriculturist than that of planting out fruit trees, because, if properly performed, the benefit of the operation are for himself and for his posterity. Hence the damage of introducing improper practices founded upon unsound principles, in planting.

Having observed in your November number of the Western Farmer, some "Notes on Transplanting," copied from the New York Farmer, recommending the planting out of trees without lopping off any part of the top or branches—and apprehending that the reasoning in favor of that practice is incorrect, and *might* mislead, to their injury, the confiding and inexperienced, I beg leave to offer a few observations on the subject.

The author of those "Notes," it appears to me, reasons badly, when he draws an argument in favor of his new theory, from the fact of the greater success in planting a young tree "with its limbs and roots entire," than "the larger one with the system of decapitation practised upon it." He infers that the difference arises from the amputation of the branches—whereas it proceeds from the greater loss of the *roots*, in digging up the larger, than the young tree. In removing a young plant, it is quite practicable to retain a much larger proportion of the extremities of the small fibrous roots, adapted to the introsusception of the plant, than of a large tree. There can be no doubt that the roots are more essentially the life sustaining members of plants than the branches—therefore, when a tree (small or great) is removed, the chance of its living depends more upon retaining a due proportion of its most essential members.

The soundness of theories may sometimes be tested by pushing the principles on which they rest to their extremes. Let us see whether the theory here controverted can stand this test.—Plant a young tree with its branches and roots entire. It will live—cut off a branch, it will live—cut off several, it will still live—nay, cut off the whole, leaving only the stem, and it will not only survive, as a thousand instances have proved, but being sustained by the roots, it will put out new branches and will flourish.

Plant another tree with its branches and roots entire—try the same process of amputation on the roots, and ere you reach the last root, the branches will wither, and the tree will decline and die.

An argument in favor of the new theory is attempted to be founded on a supposed analogy between vegetable and animal life. "But (says its author,) would any person in his senses think of cutting off a child's arm because it had the misfortune to lose its foot?" Certainly the author of the notes, in this question, loses sight entirely of the supposed analogy. The food of an animal is not constituted an organ to receive

through its pores nourishment for the sustenance of the body, as the roots are of a tree. The stomach of an animal is this organ. Now let us suppose the stomach to be wounded or impaired so as not to be able to perform adequately the functions of receiving, preparing, and furnishing the body a due proportion of food. What is the consequence? Why, by an invariable law of nature, the bulk of substance to be supported, must be reduced, the body and limbs fall away and dwindle, sometimes almost to a skeleton.—But when the stomach recovers its tone, and performs properly its functions, then the body and limbs begin to recover, and finally assume their wonted size and fulness. So when the roots of a tree have been reduced or impaired, to a degree which leaves them incapable of supplying adequate nourishment for the whole tree, body and limbs, the same law of nature ordains, that a portion of the substance to be supported, must be reduced—the limbs wither, dry, and decay: and who ever yet saw a dry dead twig, restored so as to vegetate?

As then, in the cases supposed, art is *incapable* of reducing the bulk of the animal, but nature is competent both to reduce and restore—as art is capable of reducing the bulk of the tree, leaving only as much as can be supported by the appendant root,—and as reduction, of the bulk to be supported, is indicated in both cases when the sustaining organs are impaired, it would seem that the analogy is clearly in favor of trimming off a portion of the limbs, so as to leave the top of the tree proportioned to the remaining root.

But further—is not this new theory entirely at war with the system of pruning? done for the double purpose of preserving the tree, and improving the fruit, a system which has stood the test of ages, and has the sanction of experience,—the best guide to young agriculturists.

But facts are the best arguments in these matters. About 30 years ago I transplanted a pear tree into my garden. It was 7 inches through, dug up in December, in freezing weather. To save it I trimmed off most of the top, so much as to admit of its being carried into a cellar to preserve it for the night from the frost. Next day it was carried a mile and planted. It is yet a good bearing tree. About ten years past I transplanted a bearing Junetting apple tree more than half grown, cutting off most of the top.—This year it bore the best and largest apples of any Junetting tree in my orchard.

Some four or five years past a neighbor of mine transplanted from the forest to his yard a very uncommon and beautiful tree, bearing berries—desirous of saving the top, he trimmed off none, and the tree died.

Such facts could be advanced without number. S.

Silk Reel.—The grand desideratum for the farmer and for general use—*a perfect silk reel*—constructed upon so simple a plan, that every body will wonder why it has not always been in use, has been attained. These reels may be had at $6 a piece, and it is believed they will ensure the home supply of silk—that they will be to the silk manufacture what the power loom was to the cotton, and ensure its triumph. The difficulty heretofore has been that the reel has been so complicated and costly, that farmers, &c. have not been able to reel the cocoons on their farm, and by remaining on hand, or if carried away, they have been damaged, and their value thereby diminished, if not destroyed. The simplicity and economy of this machine, will enable almost every family in the country to avail themselves of its advantage. Orders for their manufacture received at 187 Broadway.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

LIME SPREADER.

The difficulty of making an uniform distribution of any given quantity of lime on an acre of ground, and the injury experienced by laborers engaged in the operation, have long been felt by the Agricultural community, and we are, therefore, happy in believing that both these inconveniences have been obviated by the invention of our ingenious townsman, Francis H. Smith, Esq., who we believe has succeeded in so constructing a cart that any given number of bushels of either stone or shell lime may be equally spread over the entire surface of a field of any dimensions. His cart has been submitted to the test of practical experiments upon the farms of several of the gentlemen in this vicinity, and as we learn, gave the most decided satisfaction in every instance. The last experiment is thus flatteringly spoken of by several of our most extensive and intelligent landholders, and from our personal knowledge of the accomplished inventor's acquaintance with mechanics as a science, we have no doubt it will receive the approbation of the entire farming and planting interests:

LIME SPREADER.

Having this-day witnessed at the Orange farm, the operation of F. H. Smith's machine for spreading lime, we cheerfully unite in giving our opinion of the result. The shells were thrown into the cart direct from the kiln. These were sufficiently ground up and distributed with uniformity over the land as the cart was moved along. We are of opinion that no manual operation could do the work so well. The quantity per acre, judging merely from observation, in the three several degrees exhibited to us, was about 50, 100 and 200 bushels. It is evident however, that the quantity may be regulated at pleasure. This experiment was made with *shell* lime. One of the undersigned has with the machine covered seven acres with *stone lime*, with great expedition and to his entire satisfaction.—We are of opinion that it is equally adapted for spreading ashes, marle or any friable manure.—We are so well pleased with the machine that we have each of us ordered one from Mr. Eastman.

J. W. Patterson,
James Swan,
Robert Gilmor, Jr.
S. W. Smith,
Wm. Donnell.

Baltimore, 29th December, 1836.

J. S. Eastman has now put twelve of the above machines in hand which will require six or eight weeks to complete. Part of them are already engaged; those who wish to have it in time for operating in the Spring, are advised to leave their names at his Agricultural Warehouse in Pratt street.

The cost of the machine, including the patent right, is $100. To apply the machinery to a wagon or cart $45. In five minutes the machinery may be detached, and leave a useful plantation cart.

TOBACCO PLANTERS' CONVENTION.

Proceedings of the Convention of the Planters and Growers of Tobacco, convened in the City of Washington, on Tuesday, the 3d day of January, 1837.

The Convention met in the chamber of the Common Council, which had been politely offered by the authorities of the city, and was organized by the appointment of Nicholas Stonestreet, Esq. of Charles county, Maryland, as President, and Wm. T. Wootton, Esq. of Prince George's county, as Vice President. Thomas F. Bowie and Henry Brawner, esqs. were chosen secretaries, and Mr. Cyrus Kelly, door-keeper.

In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, and the short notice given, there was not as full an attendance of delegates as was desired, but a very respectable number appeared, and proceeded to business.

A communication on the subject of the Tobacco trade, accompanied with a circular and statement in relation to the exports of Tobacco, addressed to the President of the Convention, was received from Messrs. Riley and Armingo, of Philadelphia, which was read.

On motion of Wm. T. Wootton, the following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That the purposes for which this Convention have assembled are of the highest importance to those states of the Union in which Tobacco is cultivated as a staple crop, and that under existing circumstances, arising as well from the inclemency of the weather as from the limited publication of the notice given, a full representation from all the States interested in the subject could not have been reasonably expected.

Resolved, therefore, That when this convention adjourn it adjourn to meet again on the fourth Monday of the present month, in the city of Washington, when a fuller representation may be expected to attend.

On motion of the Hon. Danl. Jenifer, it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President to ascertain the quantity of Tobacco exported annually from the United States to foreign ports; and the increase or decrease of the same from the year 1792 up to the present time, and also what amount of duties are imposed on the same by foreign governments, and that they report to the convention at its adjourned meeting, together with such facts as may be collected calculated to promote the objects of this convention.

The committee under this resolution consists

of D. Jenifer, Col. W. T. Wootton, and Tho. F. Bowie.

On motion of Thos. F. Bowie, esq. it was

Resolved, That we respectfully invite the co-operation of all the tobacco-growing states of the Union in the objects of this convention, and that they be requested to send delegates to the same at its adjourned meeting, to be held at the city of Washington on the fourth Monday of the present month.

On motion of the Hon. Daniel Jenifer, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be given to Messrs. Riley and Arminge, of Philadelphia, for the highly useful and interesting circular relating to the exports of Tobacco, &c. politely transmitted by them to the convention.

On motion of Thomas F. Bowie, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to the Mayor and City Council of Washington, for their politeness in offering to the convention the use of the council chamber.

The convention was then adjourned to the 4th Monday of the present month.

NICHOLAS STONESTREET, Pres't.

THOS. F. BOWIE, } Secretaries.
HENRY BRAWNER, }

From the Nantucket Enquirer.

EXHIBITION OF SILK GOODS.

A sort of fair was holden at the establishment of the Atlantic Silk Company on Thursday and yesterday, which was visited by between two and three thousand persons—all of whom expressed their surprise and gratification at the perfection of the works, and the beauty of the products. Among the various articles offered for inspection, we have only time to enumerate the following:

Raw Silk—Samples of the kinds imported by the Company from Bengal, Canton, Smyrna, Naples and Calabria respectively—some of the skeins measuring when opened, near 30 feet in circumference—the winding of which required the construction of reels especially for this purpose: Samples of American Silk, reeled in Wilmington, N. C., in Worcester Co. Mass., at New Bedford, by J. Rotch, esq., and in Nantucket—The three latter specimens were decidedly the best, and were indeed of a quality superior to any others exhibited.

Cocoons—Specimens of different kinds, mostly produced in this state, among which were noticed some which were perfectly white, others varying from a greenish yellow to a deep orange color. One lot, very splendid, and of extraordinary size, from Rochester, Mass. attracted much notice, being probably the largest and best ever exhibited in the United States.

Cloths—Samples of silk cloths intended for handkerchiefs, woven in the gluten. These comprised specimens of the fabrics made in July last, being the Company's first attempt, and of those now in course of manufacture. The astonishing improvement made in the course of a few months, was obvious at a glance. White and Nankin colored Velveteens, of silk warp and cotton filling, for vestings, pantaloons, &c. very stout, and displaying all the lustre and high finish of goods composed entirely of silk. Here was also a piece of handkerchief-goods, sent hither from Spitalfields, Eng. as a specimen of the fabrics woven in that place by hand-looms, from a certain quality of stock, a lot of which was imported at the same time: lying with it was a sample of the goods manufactured in this mill by power-looms, from precisely the same stock. The great difference in favor of the latter, excited the admiration of every observer.

Finished Goods.—These consisted mostly of Silk Aprons and Handkerchiefs—the latter of almost every conceivable pattern, and varying, from pure white, with a neat pencilled border, to hues of great briliancy—some comprising six or eight gorgeous colors and dazzling figures intermingled. These articles being on sale, were rapidly bought up—most of the visiters feeling desirous to possess a memento of the early establishment of this important branch of industry upon our island. We noticed an eager preference for the white sort, which, unluckily, constituted but a small proportion of the whole number. Among the handkerchiefs were two placed in contrast—one woven in July, the other in October—showing a wonderful advancement of the art. Also, a beautiful handkerchief, woven by hand loom, the silk of which was raised, reeled, thrown and manufactured by Mrs. A. Brooks, of Scituate, Mass.; the whole machinery used in the several processes, we understand, having been made in the family of Mr. Brooks.

The above colored and stamped goods were all printed by Mr. J. W. Halliday, of the Boston and Lynn Printing and Dying Co., and were manufactured under the superintendence of Mr. Lloyd A. Waite, agent of the Atlantic Silk Co. The construction and operation of the manufacturing apparatus, the product of Mr. Gay's inventive ingenuity, excited great interest. The medal awarded by the New York Mechanic's Institute, was also presented for examination; it bears a characteristic device, and the following inscription—"Awarded to the Atlantic Silk Company of Nantucket, for specimens of Silk, and Silk Goods—Sept. 1836"—to which compliment we doubt not, every visitor on this occasion will cheerfully render a favorable response.

[From the Germantown Telegraph.]

ON THE DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

NO. II.

The Nostrils. The nasal cavity on either side, gradually diminishes anteriorly, and at length terminates in an irregular ovoid orifice on either side. The triangular spaces between the nasal and anterior jaw bones, are filled up by elastic cellular substance and integument, which are supported by these bones, and by two cartilages on each side. The face gradually diminishes towards the lower part. The broad muzzle of the ox would be an unsightly termination of the face of the horse: in consequence of this, the internal nostrils are correspondingly small, and they seem hardly large enough for the purpose of quiet and undisturbed breathing.

But we often exact from the horse a great and cruel exertion of speed, accompanied by corresponding expenditure of animal power, and this demanding an equivilant supply of arterial blood, and that to be obtained only by a proportional admission of air into the lungs.

The apparently contracted nostril of the horse, would not admit of sufficient air to arterialise the blood and support the rapidly exhausted contractibility of the over-worked muscles, were there not a beautiful apparatus of soft distensible parts, and cartilage and muscle occasionally to expand the nostril, and admit the increased quantity of air which the animal may demand. Attached to the soft parts composing the nostrils, are several powerful muscles, which serve to expand their orifices, and there are two cartilages on each side, which while they admit of the expansion of the nostrils restore them again to their natural dimensions by their inherent elasticity.

Of the False Nostrils. These are singular contrivances. They are duplicatures of the skin, but thinner and more flexible: they are blind pouches or bags which fill up the lower side of the nostrils. Their use has never been satisfactorily explained. In some measure they give additional expansion to the nostril, but when examined more closely, they serve, and particularly in laborious breathing, and when the current of air would be exceedingly strong, to divert it from the superior passage of the nose, the peculiar seat of smell, and where its violence might be injurious, and to direct it into the lower passages whence it will more readily find its way into the windpipe and lungs.

The difference of the Nostrils in different Breeds of Horses.—All these parts are more developed, the cartilages are larger, the integument is thinner and more flexible, and the muscles more powerful in proportion as the horse is formed for speed. There is not a more marked characteristic of the blood-horse than an expanded nostril. There is scarcely a more interesting object than his dilated nostril when he is sufficiently excited but not overblown; on the contrary, there is nothing so painful to observe as the spasmodic dilatation of the nostril, and the painful working of every muscle when the horse of no blood is pushed beyond his natural power. If you have ever contemplated the sudden lighting up the countenance of the hunter, when his ears became erect, and his nostrils dilate, as he first hears the cry of the hounds, and snorts and scents them afar off, you will be aware of the beauty and use of an expanded nostril. Take the first opportunity of comparing together the confined nostril and thick skin, and quantity of cellular substance about the muzzle of the cart-horse, with the far wider and more flexible one of the blood-horse.

The inhabitants of some countries were accustomed to slit the nostrils of their horses, that they might be less distressed in the severe and continued exertion of their speed. The Icelanders do so at the present day; but there is no necessity for this, for nature has made an ample provision for all the ordinary and even extraordinary exertion we can rationally require from the horse, according to his breed and character.

The muzzle of the *ox*, not designed for speed, and incapable of the continued exertion of it, offers a singular contrast, especially connected with the different office of the upper lip in that animal, viz: firmly to hold the food until it is torn off, not perfectly cut, by the pressure of the

lower cutting teeth against the part which supplies the place of teeth in the upper jaw. In the sheep and swine no provision is made for speed, but it is secured in the dog, by the expanded and circular aperture in the nostril.

(From the Maine Farmer.)

REPORT OF THE INCIDENTAL COMMITTEE.

The Incidental Committee appointed by the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, having attended to the duty assigned them, submit the following report:

We have examined with a lively interest the machine for spinning and twisting silk, presented by Mr. Adam Brooks of Scituate, Mass.—Although your committee have no practical knowledge of the art of reeling or spinning silk, yet as Mr. Brooks, having provided himself with cocoons, was able to give us a practical illustration of the operation of his Machine, we were convinced of the justness of his claims to excellence, by witnessing the ease and dispatch with which it perfomed the business for which it was designed.

Taking into consideration the already great, still increasing, and wide spread interest that is manifested in the silk business—the importance of that business—the undoubtedly good policy of encouraging it, and the extensive usefulness of an efficient labor-saving machine, as an auxiliary thereto, we cannot but feel, so far as the funds at our disposal will allow us, to be very liberally disposed towards Mr. Brooks, and cordially recommend that there be given to him a gratuity of ten dollars.

MR. BROOKS' STATEMENT.

To the Incidental Committee of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society.

Agreeably to your request I make the following statement respecting my domestic Silk Spinner and Twister presented in operation for your inspection---with some remarks on the first process of manufacturing silk from the cocoons.

With one of my improved Silk Spinners and Twisters, such as the one presented, having three spindles, a boy and a girl twelve or fourteen years old can spin from 150 to 175 skeins of sewing silk in ten hours from the cocoons, and finish them ready for cleansing and coloring. Or they may prepare nearly as much twist in the same time. They can spin more in length than one seven knot skein, each knot containing 80 yards in length to each spindle per hour.

One person can manage the cocoons and threads while running or spinning sewing silk for six spindles, and running at the same time and moved by water, steam or horse power, and if the cocoons are of the best quality, even more than this if the threads are wanted fine for warp or filling. I think that it is evident from the nature of the case that the silk spun immediately from the cocoons into a finished thread while the gum or glue upon them is thoroughly soaked, as it is when it is running from the cocoons, will be better united in its fibre that it can be by being reeled in the common way, as has heretofore been done, before it is throwsted or doubled and twisted.

By reeling the cocoons into what is called raw silk we derange nature's perfect work; for the silk worm spins the thread perfectly even and smooth, and winds it up into a perfect ball as every good cocoon should be. This may be unwound without waste or tangling. The very great speed that may be applied to the ring spindles and travellers which I now make use of, and which seldom get out of order, even with the greatest velocity, turns the spinning from the cocoons greatly in favor of its being done at one operation, as it is not only cheapest but best and easiest. I now make silk spinning frames to contain any number of spindles to go by any power, and so constructed that the person tending the cocoons can stop any two threads when necessary while the others are going, or can set them in motion again in an instant without leaving the pan in which the cocoons are placed. One very essential property of the ring spindle is this—they may be so adjusted as to twist the finest thread that is wanted for weaving, or the coarsest sewing silk.

With respect,

ADAM BROOKS.

Winthrop, Oct. 13, 1836.

FRENCH SUGAR BEET SEED.

THE subscribers have for sale 200 lbs. of white and yellow French Sugar Beet Seed.—This lot of seed was raised last season from French Seed of the finest quality and can be recommended as fresh and pure. Also directions on the cultivation of Beet Sugar.

In store, an extensive assortment of Garden Seeds, European Field Seeds, a large collection of Flower Seeds, and will have early in the spring a superb collection of DOUBLE DAHLIA FLOWER ROOTS, consisting of about 200 superb varieties.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr., & Co.

Jan. 10, 1837. 2t. A. P. C.

PATENT HORSE SHOES,

Made of best refined Iron, and every shoe warranted—Any failing to render the most perfect satisfaction will be received back, and the money paid for the same refunded. A constant supply for sale by

THOMAS JANVIER, Agent,
87 Smith's wharf.

P. S. Henry Burden of Troy, N Y. has obtained letters patent from the government of France, granting him the exclusive privilege of manufacturing horse shoes by his *newly* invented machines. nov 22 3m

MORUS MULTICAULIS, FRUIT TREES, AND GREEN HOUSE PLANTS.

THE subscriber, as agent for the Messrs. Prince and Sons of Flushing, N. Y. will receive orders for any of the above articles, which will be furnished in good condition and with despatch. The Morus Multicaulis, (or Chinese Mulberry,) will be furnished as follows—from 2 to 3 feet high at $30 per 100, 3 to 4 feet at $35 per 100, Cuttings at $50 per 1000—The genuineness of the variety is guaranteed by Messrs. Prince and Sons—Also, the White Florence Mulberry Trees, which differ from the common sort by having entire leaves—price, 3 to 4 feet high, $15 per 100.

Every variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, Flower Roots and Green House Plants, Field, Garden, and Flower Seeds, will be furnished on very favorable terms, and of superior quality.

GIDEON B. SMITH,
At the Turf Register office, corner of
sep 27. North and Fayette st. Baltimore

FARMER'S REPOSITORY

No. 36 W. Pratt-street, Baltimore, Jan. 25.

THE proprietor avails himself again of the commencement of a New Year, to express his grateful thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their kind and liberal support of his Agricultural Establishment, and is happy to say that his ceaseless exertions to accommodate the public, have not been without a corresponding encouragement from them, and with his present Improvements and Machinery, he is able to manufacture his Agricultural Implements much better than formerly, and with greater facility, and hopes to merit continued patronage. He now presents to the public an article new in its construction, for grinding corn and cob for feeding horses and stock. To those who approve this mode of feeding, this machine is worthy their attention. Also, Corn Shellers to be worked by hand or horse-power. He has a variety of Straw Cutters; but his own patented Cylindrical Straw Cutter is not surpassed by any other implement of the kind in existence; he has recently made some improvements in their construction, which adds to their cost, and for which he has been obliged to add a trifling advance on the price of the small size:—his prices for them being as follows, viz:

11 inch Revolving bottoms $30, with extra pair of knives,				$33
11 " Permanent Bottom 28,	do	do	do	31
13 " " " 43,	do	do	do	48
13 " Revolving Bottom 45,	do	do	do	50
15 " " " 50,	do	do	do	56
20 " Large size fitted for horse-power 80,	do	do		90

His variety of ploughs embraces almost every description and size that are worthy of notice, from a small seed Plough to the large rail road Plough—Gideon Davis' Improved Ploughs in all their variety, with cast and wrought shares; these castings are now made on his own premises, of the best stock and with special care; a supply of them always on hand to sell separate from the ploughs when required. Ox Scrapers for levelling hills, &c.; common and patent Wheat Fans; Fox & Borland's spring concave Thrashing Machines, large and small size, and portable horse powers for the latter; also one of Z. Booth's 2 horse Thrashing Machines and stationary horse power for the same; Brown's vertical patent Wool Spinners, and Watson's patent Washing Machine, both very simple and useful machines for families; Harrows; double and single corn and tobacco Cultivators; superior grain Cradles; and a great variety of other farming implements of a prime quality; and all on reasonable terms, at wholesale and retail.

Likewise in store—Orchard Grass, Timothy, and Herds Grass seed of superior quality.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

STRAW CUTTER.

THE subscribers offer for sale Sinclair & Moore's Improved Cylindrical Straw Cutters, of various sizes, adapted for horse or manual power. The very important improvements made by Messrs. Sinclair & Moore on these machines, giving them extra strength and durability, has rendered them the most effective Straw Cutter in this country—they are so constructed as to be capable of cutting corn-stalks and fodder, tangled hay, &c. with great ease, thus enabling the farmer to realise a profit by feeding to his cattle his corn-stalks, which would otherwise be lost. These machines are self-feeders, the knives of spiral form, and act on a bed-steel, in such a manner as to cut with great ease and despatch; the sizes are as follow, viz:

20 inch box, suited to horse or water power, capable of cutting 100 bushels per hour.

14 inch box, suited to manual or horse power.

11 inch box, suited to manual power, and will cut 600 bushels of straw per day with perfect ease. This size is of sufficient power for the wants of the generality of Maryland farmers.

de 27 ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Specimen of sewing silk—large calf—the farming interests and the surplus revenue—estimate of the cost and profit of a gama grass lot—observations on the planting, management and culture of fruit trees and plants—on transplanting fruit trees—silk reel—lime spreader—tobacco planters' convention—exhibition of silk goods—on the diseases of domestic animals—report on Brooks' silk spinner and twister—advertisements—prices current.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ These Prices are carefully corrected every MONDAY

	per	from	to
Beans, white field,	bushel.	1 75	
Cattle, on the hoof,	100lbs.	6 00	8 00
Coal, [illegible]	bushel.	93	1 00
White,	"	93	1 00
Cotton, Virginia,	pound.		
North Carolina,	"		
Upland,	"	18½	20
Louisiana 20a21—Alabama	"	18	21
Feathers,	pound.	50	
Flaxseed,	bushel.	1 62	1 75
Flour, Howard st.—Best wh. wh't fam	barrel.	12 00	12 50
Do. do. baker's	"		
Do. do. Superfine, do.	"	10 50	10 75
Super How. st. in good dem'd	"	10 50	
" " wagon price,	"	10 25	
City Mills, super	"	10 00	10 25
Do extra	"	10 25	10 50
Susquehanna,	"		10 50
Rye,	"	7 00	7 50
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.		21 00
do. in bbls.	bbl.		4 62
Grass Seeds, red Clover,	bushel.	7 25	8 00
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 00	3 75
Orchard,	"		2 75
Tall meadow Oat,	"		2 75
Herds, or red top,	"		1 25
Hay, in bulk,	ton.		20 00
Hemp, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
Hides, on the hoof,	100lb.	7 50	8 00
Slaughtered,	"		
Hops—first sort,	pound.	16	
second,	"	14	
refuse,	"	12	
Lime,	bushel.	35	37
Mustard Seed, Domestic, — ; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
Oats,	"	50	55
Peas, red eye,	bushel.		
Black eye,	"	1 12	
Lady,	"		
Plaster Paris, in the stone,	ton.	4 25	
Ground,	barrel.	1 50	
Pelma Christa Bean,	bushel.		
Rags,	pound.	3	4
Rye,	bushel.		125
Susquehannah,	"		
Tobacco, crop, common,	100 lbs	3 50	4 50
" brown and red,	"	4 50	0 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	7 90
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	5 00	10 00
" yellow and red,	"	6 00	8 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 90
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	4 00	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	8 00
Virginia,	"	7 00	14 00
Rappahannock,	"		
Kentucky,	"	8 00	14 00
Wheat, white,	bushel.		2 25
Red, best	"	2 00	2 05
inferior,	"	1 25	1 75
Whiskey, 1st pf. in bbls	gallon.	42	42½
" in hhds	"	39½	
" wagon price,	"	36	37
Wagon Freights, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 75	
To Wheeling,	"	2 00	
		washed.	unwash
Wool, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	50 to 60	30 32
Full Merino,	"	45 50	28 30
Three fourths Merino,	"	42 45	26 28
One half do	"	38 42	26 28
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	35 38	26 28
Pulled,	"	38 40	26 28

Howard st. Flour, sales limited, receipts very light.

PLACE WANTED AS OVERSEER.

A young, industrious, and enterprising man, who is a good farmer and understands the management of hands, wants a situation in the above capacity. Any person wishing to employ such a person will please address a letter to Elie Plummer, Chestertown, Md. no 15 2t

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	per.	from	to.
Apples,	barrel.		
Bacon, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	17	18
Shoulders, do	"		15
Middlings, do	"		15
Assorted, country,	"		14
Beef, ex. printed, in lbs. & half bs.	"	25	27
Roll,	"	26	28
Cider,	barrel.	1 00	1 25
Calves, three to six weeks old	each.	4 50	6 00
Cows, new milch,	"	35 00	50 00
Dry,	"	10 00	13 00
Corn Meal, for family use,	100lbs.	2 00	2 06
Coar Rye,	"		2 25
Eggs,	dozen.	18	25
Fish, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.		
No. 2,	"		
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	3 50	
Mackerel, No. 1, —— No. 2	"	9 50	10 50
No. 3,	"		6 75
Cod, salted,	cwt.		
Lard,	pound.	16.	17

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par	VIRGINIA.	
Branch at Baltimore,	do	Farmers Bank of Virginia	1
Other Branches	do	Bank of Virginia,	do
MARYLAND.		Branch at Fredericksburg	do
Banks in Baltimore,	par	Petersburg,	do
Hagerstown,	¼	Norfolk,	do
Frederick,	do	Winchester,	do
Westminster,	do	Lynchburg,	1a1½
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do	Danville,	do
Do. payable at Easton,	do	Bank of the Valley,	do
Salisbury,	5 per ct. dis.	Branch at Romney,	1
Cumberland,	1	Do. Charlestown,	
Millington,	do	Do. Leesburg,	1
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks,	2½a3
Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria,	Banks, ¼.	Ohio Banks, generally	3a3½
		New Jersey Banks gen.	1½a2
PENNSYLVANIA.		New York City,	¼a
Philadelphia,	¼a	New York State,	2½a3
Chambersburg,	1	Massachusetts,	2a2½
Gettysburg	do	Connecticut,	2a2½
Pittsburg,	2a2½	New Hampshire,	2a2½
York,	¼a	Maine,	2a2½
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	1½a2	Rhode Island,	2a2½
Delaware [under $5]	3a4	North Carolina,	3½a4
Do. [over 5]	½a2	South Carolina,	3½a4
Michigan Banks,	6a	Georgia,	3½a4
Canadian do.	6a	New Orleans,	6

THE SILK MANUAL.

JUST published and for sale by *Sinclair & Moore* and *Robt. Sinclair, Jr.*, at the *Maryland Agricultural Repository, Light* near *Pratt street, Baltimore*; a complete *Manual of the Silk Culture*, in which plain instructions are laid down for the *culture of the Mulberry, the feeding of the Silk worms*, management of the cocoons, reeling, spinning and dying of the Silk. In fine, it is a perfect Manual, and comprises every department of the business. The rules are arranged in so plain and methodical a manner that every one can understand them, and by a very few hours attention become master of the business. It is clearly demonstrated in this Manual, that largely upwards of $500 may be netted from an acre in the Culture; and it is a singular fact connected with the Mulberry as adapted to the making of Silk, that poor dry, sandy, or gravelly land suits it best, the fabric made from worms fed on leaves raised on such soil, being greatly superior in elasticity and richness of gloss to those grown on rich grounds.

Price—per copy, 50 cents.

FOR SALE,

A half Durham and half Devon Bull, — years old of fine model and size. As his owner has no use for him he would be sold a bargain. Apply to the editor. no 15

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS FOR SALE.

At Clairmont Nurseries, near Baltimore.

THE subscriber hereby informs his customers and others, that his stock for sale this season of all articles common in the nursery line, except the tenderest green house plants, are very thrifty and mostly of large size, and of extent and variety unsurpassed by many, if any in America. Particularly the Apple and Peach; Ornamental trees, Roses and other Shrubs. Of the Morus Multicaulis, white Italian and other Mulberry Trees, he has got about 100,000; the former, 2 to 7 feet high, strong thrifty plants with good roots; white Italian, also the same for sale height 1 1-2 to 4 feet—the 2 feet and 1 1-2 will be sold low, and all other articles on moderate terms. For prices and sorts of fruits, ornamental trees, shrub, and fruit shrubs, &c. see printed and priced catalogues to be had of the subscriber, gratis. He has a superb collection of Double Dahlias, now in full bloom, comprising upwards of a quarter of an acre. To see them, and the nursery generally, the citizens and others are respectfully invited.

au 27 ROBERT SINCLAIR.

A DURHAM BULL.

THE editor of the Farmer and Gardener, Baltimore, has for sale, in this city, a beautiful young bull 2 years old, of the improved Durham Short-horn breed.—He is red and white, beautifully marked, and of great beauty of form and points.

Baltimore, Dec. 27, 1836. 3t

DEVON STOCK.

THE *editor* of the *Farmer and Gardener* can at all times supply orders for Devon Cattle. This breed is so distinguished for their easy keep and docility, the richness of the milk of the cows, and for the activity and sprightliness of the oxen, that they would be admirably suited to the purposes of southern agriculturists.

The happy adaptation of the Devonshire Oxen, for the purposes of the farm, will be understood, when it is stated that 4 oxen have been known to plough 2 acres of ground in a day, and a team of them to trot at the rate of 6 miles an hour with an empty wagon.

Any person wishing to procure them can be supplied by addressing a letter, post paid, to the editor of the Farmer and Gardener. no15

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale, 4,000 Morus Multicaulis trees, one and two years old, which he will sell at $25 per hundred.

EDWARD P. ROBERTS,

Balt., Dec. 13. Editor Farmer & Gardener.

A JACK FOR SALE.

THE editor of the Farmer and Gardener, Baltimore, has for sale a small though beautiful and well bred Jack. He was got by Capt. Gordon's celebrated Malta Jack: his dam was a descendant of General Washington's Spanish Jennet. He will be 5 years old next spring, is 46 inches high, straight limbed and finely proportioned. His sire was distinguished for his great vigor and power in serving mares, being known to have done good service to six, in as many hours, and it is believed, that though his son is small of stature, owing to bad keep, that he inherits equal verility with his sire.

Price, $500.

All letters upon the subject must be post paid.

AN AYRSHIRE BULL FOR SALE.

A Bull of the above breed, of well attested pedigree, is now on sale by the editor of this paper.

Letters on the subject must be *post-paid*. oct

SUPERIOR DELAWARE KALE SEED.

Time of sowing 20th August.

JUST received of the present year's growth a superior lot of BLUE CURLED GREENS or DELAWARE KALE seed—this seed was raised from the most perfect plants under my own inspection—A more perfect article cannot be produced—Gardeners and others will be supplied with this genuine article at $1 50 per lb.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr.

aug 23 Light, near Pratt street wharf.

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